

LYAKHOVICH, V.V., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk.

Changes in sedimentary rock produced by underground coal fires. Priroda
41 no.7:107-110 JI '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Institut geologii Vostochno-Sibirskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

1. LYAKHOVICH, V.V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Angara Valley - Dikes (Geology)
7. Origin of sand dikes in tuffaceous strata of the Tungus series, Dokl. AN SSSR 90 no. 1 1953.

Observations in region of the middle course of the Angara River. Concludes that distribution of dikes in sections, especially of saturated bodies of trap rock, where seismic vibrations were probably strongest, allows one to consider these jerking shocks to be the main force in the dike-forming process. Presented by Acad D. S. Belyankin 4 Mar 53

259T45

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Unclassified.

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Endomorphic changes in young granites in contact with limestone in the
Baksan Valley. Trudy Inst.geol.nauk 148:70-91 '53. (MIRA 6:12)
(Baksan Valley--Granite) (Baksan Valley--Limestone)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

✓ New data on the mineralogy of achtaragite of the Vilyui formation. V. V. Lyakhovich. *Trudy Vostochno-Sibirsk. Filiala, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. Ser. Geol.* 1, 85-110 (1954); cf. C.A. 47, 85564. — The deposits at the Vilyui River basin are studied by chem. and spectrographic analysis, x-ray diffraction, and differential thermal analysis. The formation is found to contain yellow clay, grossularite, limestone, serpentine, serposite, achtaragite, garnet, vilyuite, and diaphase. The serposite is shown by different thermal analysis to be analogous to the serposite found in Transcaucasia (a small endothermic effect at 123° due to absorbed water, a min. at 689° and a max. at 796°). The grossularite is green and has several crystal modifications. It has a hardness of 7 and sp. gr. 3.6. It is mixed with andradite, pyrope as well as schorl. Spectrographic analysis revealed moderate amounts of Be in addn. to the trace elements. Vilyuite forms acicular crystals with hardness of 6.5 and sp. gr. 3.3. Different thermal analysis shows weak endothermic effects at 200° and 350° owing to loss of constitution water and a strong endothermic effect at 1040° owing to the fusion of vilyuite. The different thermal analysis of the grayish achtaragite (hardness 2.5, sp. gr. 2.3) reveals an analogy with serpentine (two endothermic min. at 670° and 790° and an exothermic max. at 820°). X-ray diffraction shows that achtaragite is a mixt. of grossularite and serpentine and chem. analysis indicates the presence of Be.

Paul Y. Feng

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Scoriaceous rocks of the Markha Valley. Trudy Vost.-Sib.fil.AN
SSSR no.2:49-65 '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Markha Valley--Rocks, Igneous)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

✓ Data on the petrography of traps of the southern part of
the Tunguska Basin. V.V. Lyakhovich, Gladys S. Mary.
Sibir. Filial Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Geol. 1955, No. 1
2, 66-88. — A report of results of a petrographic study of
traps of the Angara and Stony Tunguska rivers. Mineral-
ogical compas. are given. Compas. diagrams are presented
for gabbro-diabases and diabase-pyroxenites. 15 references.
Gladys S. Mary

100
mg

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

New varieties of wiluite. Min.sber.no.9:128-144 '55. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Moskva. Laborateriya mineralogii i geokhimii redkikh elementov
AN SSSR. (Wiluite)

LYAKHOVICH V.V.

USSR/ Geology - Rock formation

Card 1/1 Pub. 46 - 5/21

Authors : Zaytsev, N. S., and Lyakhovich, V. V.

Title : Ultrabasic veined rocks of the Chadobets highland

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 20/2, 58 - 66, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : A description is presented of the unique rock formation in the Chadobets region of the pre-Cambrian massif of the Siberian platform. The conditions of its stratification and petrification and data of spectral analysis are presented, and some comparisons are made with rocks of similar composition from other regions. Thirteen Soviet references (1910-1954). Illustration; table.

Institution :

Submitted : June 25, 1954

Lyakhovich, V. V.

USSR/ Minerals - Mineralogy

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 40/49

Authors : Lyakhovich, V. V.

Title : New discoveries of vesuvianites in Yakutia

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/3. 545-548, Mar 21, 1955

Abstract : A new discovery of the rare mineral vesuvianite in the Yakutsk country of the USSR is reported. The chemical properties of the mineral are tabulated. Six references: 5 Russian and USSR and 1 German (1793-1954). Tables; drawings.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Laboratory for Mineralogy and Geochemistry of Rare Elements

Presented by : Academician D. I. Shcherbakov, December 3, 1954

LYAKHOVICH, V.Y.

Ultrabasic rocks of the middle Vitim mountain Region. Trudy Inst.
geol.nauk no.159:51-68 '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Vitim plateau--Rocks, Igneous)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Contact phenomena associated with Siberian trap. Trudy Inst. geol.
nauk no.159:116-165 '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Rocks, Igneous)

LYAKHOVICH, L. V.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

D.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 4154

Author : Lyakhovich, L. V.

Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : On Biotitic Porphyrite from Vilyuya River

Orig Pub : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geol., 1956, No 4, 102-109

Abstract : In the area of Ering pipe (RZhKhim, 1956, 12684, 71451) a study was made of small dykes of porphyrite with numerous biotite laminae. Average modal composition of rock (in % by volume): SiO_2 45.70, TiO_2 0.83, Al_2O_3 18.88, Fe_2O_3 6.68, FeO 6.58, MgO 3.48, CaO 10.48, Na_2O 2.67, K_2O 1.36, H_2O^+ 2.18, H_2O^- 0.98, total 99.82.

Spectral analysis revealed in the mica Pb, Cu, Co, Ni, Mn, Cr, V and Ti. Considering the porphyrites as

Card 1/2

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LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Concerning the article of P.E. Offman and A.S. Novikova "Ering's
volcanic pipe." Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 21 no. 9:110-114 S '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

1. Laboratoriya mineralogii i geokhimii redkikh elementov
Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Eringa Valley--Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Pisolitic tuffs from the Siberian platform. V. V. Lyakhovich. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 110, 137-138 (1955).
 Especially in and near the Basin of the Tunguska, abundant volcanic tuffs occur, formed under highly complex and variable geol. conditions of deposition. The petrographic character of these typical explosion tuffs varies widely from pschilitic to psammitic types, either vitroclastic, or crystalloblastic, often rich in lapilli and ashes in all forms of agglomeration. A new and particular type is the pisolitic form of the tuffs in the Valley of Rivers Podkamennaya, Tunguska, and Nizhnyaya Tunguska, and Chone. The pisolites are easily loosened from the rock, with a smooth surface of sepn. Color is yellow-gray, bluish gray, or brick-red. The tuffs contain microscopic fragments of quartz, plagioclase, and pyroxene, and Fe_2O_3 hydrates, in a pale-green cement of chloritic-zeolitic material derived from the original glass. The pisolites have a concentric structure, mostly with quartz fragments in a chloritic matrix. The elongated or tabular minerals always are oriented in a tangential position on the pisolitic shells. The interposition of the pisolites in the vitrophyric volcanic material is rather similar to the "glass pisolites" observed by Krashinsky (C.A. 49, 87544) in lavas of volcano Ararat. The pisolites of the Siberian tuffs have been formed either by (1) rain drops falling on the loose tufaceous ashes, or (2) by rain drops collecting ash material while flying through volcanic clouds and falling to the ground, or (3) by condensation of steam in the eruption clouds around ash particles (cf. Foye, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer. 35, No. 2 (1924); Pratt, C.A. 10, 2670). Probably, a combination of the processes (1) and (2) is the origin of the pisolites here described.

W. Ent

LYAKHOVICH, V. V.

Trace elements and accessory minerals in modern petrography. V. V. Lyakhovich. *Trudy, Inst. Mineral., Geokhim. i Kriyolizatsii, Redkikh Elementov. Voprasy Mineral., Geokhim. i Vnesnia Menoroshdeni Redkikh Elementov* 1957, No. 1, 80-92. --The importance of quant. study of trace elements and accessory minerals in igneous and sedimentary rocks is pointed out. A unified method for quick detn. of accessory minerals is proposed. It consists in crushing a 10-kg. sample to 0.5-0.2 mm. size, double rinsing, electromagnetic sepn. of the heavy minerals into fractions, and estn. of percentages of the mineral in the rock. A. V.

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LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Distribution of trace elements in Siberian traps. Trudy Inst. min.,
geokhim. i kristalloghim. red. elem. no.1:93-120 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Siberian Platform—Rocks, Igneous)
(Trace elements)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Mineralogy of palagonites. Min.sbor. no.11:193-222 '57.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Laboratoriya mineralogii i geokhimii redkikh elementov
AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Palagonite)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

30-8-24/37

AUTHOR:

Lyakhovich, V.V., Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences

TITLE:

The Investigation of the Geology, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry of the Rare Elements (Issledovaniya geologii, mineralologii i geokhimii redkikh elementov)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 8, pp. 99-100 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

During recent years the interest in rare elements has been steadily rising. These elements are of ever increasing importance for the solution of numerous scientific problems. At the coordinating assembly of the representatives of the AN USSR as well as of the Academies of the various republics of the Union it was agreed upon that a prepared and uniform plan in this case is not to the purpose, but that attention must be concentrated upon the following basic problems: The rare metal minerals, their paragenesis, the geochemistry of rare elements, crystallochemical work on dispersed and rare elements, and the investigation of the rules governing their distribution. It was pointed out that it would be useful to

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30-8-24/37

The Investigation of the Geology, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry of the Rare
Elements

establish special cells within the institutes or in laboratories, which would deal solely with the aforementioned research work. It was decided to convene a union conference every year.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

LYAKHOVICH, V.Y.

Palygorskite group minerals from Yakutia. Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.2:
322-324 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Laboratoriya mineralogii i geokhimii redkikh elementov Akademii
nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D. I. Sherbakovym.
(Yakutia--Palygorskite)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.; ZOLOTAREV, B.P.; RODIONOV, D.A.; SOBOLEV, S.F.

Accessory minerals in granitoids of the Gornyy Altai. Trudy
Inst.min., geokhim.i kristalokhim.red.elem. no.2:144-163 '59.
(MIRA 15:4)
(Altai Mountains--Trace elements)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Some data on the composition of accessory magnetite. Trudy Inst.
min., geokhim. i kristallokhim. red. elem. no. 3:89-103 '59.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Magnetite)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.; NONESHNIKOVA, V.I.; CHERVINSKAYA, A.D.

Some data on accessory minerals of granitoids. Trudy Inst. min.,
geokhim. i kristallografiya, red. elem. no. 3:104-126 '59.
(MIRA 14:5)

(Minerals) (Granite)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOARATION

567/5740

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh elementov

Voprosy mineralogii, geokhimii i genezisa nastorozhdeniy redkikh elementov
(Problems in Mineralogy, Geochemistry, and Deposit Formation of Rare Elements)
Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 255 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 4) Errata
printed on the inside of back cover. 2,200 copies printed.

Chief Ed.: K. A. Vlasov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR;
Resp. Ed.: V. V. Lyakhovich; Ed. of Publishing House: L. S. Tarasov;
Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists, mineralogists, and petrographers.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 23 articles on the formation, geology,
mineralogy, petrography, and geochemistry of deposits of rare elements in
Siberia and [Soviet] Central Asia. The distribution and characteristics of
rare elements found in these areas as well as some quantitative and qualitat-
tive methods of investigating the rocks and minerals in which they are found,

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Problems in Mineralogy (Cont.)

SCV/5740

or with which they are associated, are discussed. Two articles present an economic investigation of the possibilities of industrial extraction and utilization of selenium, tellurium, and hafnium. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references.

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31

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31

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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JA/AM/MS
11-14-61

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.; CHERVINSKAYA, A.D.

Effect of assimilation processes on the occurrence of accessory
minerals in granitoids. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 25 no.5:67-78
My'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh
elementov AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Granite)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.; BARINSKIY, R.L.

Characteristics of rare earth composition in accessory minerals of
granitoids [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia no.6:467-479 '61. .
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Crystal Chemistry
of Rare Elements, Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Rare earth metals)
(Rocks, Igneous)

- RODIONOV, D.A.; LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Statistical study of spatial distribution of accessory mineral concentrations in granites of the M'zhurtu Massif. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.5:1177-1180 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh elementov Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.S. Korzhinskim. (Baksan Valley--Granite)

S/677/61/000/007/003/003
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Lyakhovich, V.V., and Chervinskaya, A.D.
TITLE: Accessory minerals in Tyrny-Auz granitoids and
their petrogenetic significance
SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii
i kristalloghimii redkikh elementov. Trudy, no.7,
1961. Voprosy mineralogii i geokhimii redkikh
elementov. 156-181
TEXT: The Tyrny-Auz deposit, one of the largest tungsten-
molybdenum deposits of the scarn type, is situated in the
Tyrny-Auz mobile region, characterized by the presence of
numerous breaks which, to a great extent, have determined the
localized concentration of various volcanic rocks, including
leucocratic granitoids. One of the more important problems of
the geology of Tyrny-Auz deposits is the relationship between
the granitoids of leucocratic complex and the largest
porphyritic granite massive in the El'dzhurtu region. Another
equally important problem is posed by the relationship between
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Accessory minerals in Tyrny-Auz ... S/677/61/000/007/003/003
E193/E383

the tungsten-molybdenum deposits in the Tyrny-Auz mobile region and the El'dzhurtu or leucocratic granitoids. Elucidation of these problems would provide an answer to the question on the origin of the tungsten-molybdenum deposits; hence the present paper in which the quantitative mineralogical and chemical analyses of various modifications of El'dzhurtu and leucocratic granitoids are presented as well as quantitative data on the content of accessory minerals in El'dzhurtu and Tyrny-Auz granitoids. The latter data are summarized in Table 9. Comparative data are also presented on SrO and Mo contents in some accessory minerals of the Tyrny-Auz and other deposits. Detailed analysis of these data led the present authors to the following conclusions.

- 1) It is very likely that leucocratic granitoids represent formations younger than El'dzhurtu granite.
 - 2) A large number of common geochemical characteristics of the El'dzhurtu granite and leucocratic granitoids indicate the comagmatic character of these formations.
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Accessory minerals

3) An increased molybdenum content in El'dzhurtu granite and a similar concentration of molybdenum in ilmenite, sphene and biotite indicate that El'dzhurtu granite is the original source of molybdenum-bearing minerals. There are 11 tables and 27 Soviet-bloc references.

Table 9: Chart showing the similarities and differences in the composition of accessory minerals (g/t) in Tyrny-Auz granitoids

Minerals	Granite		Aplite	Leuco-cratic Granite	Trondh-jemite	Paleo-granite	✓
	El'dzhurtu	From contact region					
Apatite	221.0	103.7	53.0	50.7	14.0	793.0	
Monazite	20.0	1.3	0.3	9.0	+	40.0	
Zirconium	176.0	71.7	40.7	6.4	5.0	43.0	
fluorite	15.0	2.2	0.1	7.0	+	+	
granate	1.0	4126.3	14.9	90.0	1.0	+	
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Accessory minerals
(Table 9 cont.)

S/677/61/000/007/003/003
E193/E383

Magnetite	58.0	+	1.6	0.4	2.0	+
Ilmenite	21.2	111.1	0.7	3.4	854.5	+
Pyrite	11.5	1.3	0.6	11.0	175.0	+
Molybdenite	0.7	0.4	0.1	114.0	+	+
Sphene	5.5	406.6	0.6	95.0	+	+
Arsenopyrite	1.8	2.3	+	0.5	30.0	+
Chalcopyrite	4.0	0.3	+	4.2	+	+
Ortite	99.0	135.0	15.0	75.0	3.0	-
Torite	+	1.7	+	+	+	-
Sphalerite	0.3	0.1	+	3.3	1.0	-
Vesuvianite	-	20.4	0.5	10.0	+	-
Wollastonite	-	58.8	0.1	0.5	-	-
Tourmaline	+	+	+	-	-	-
Cassiterite	0.3	+	0.1	-	-	-
Moissanite	+	+	+	+	-	-
Bismuthine	+	+	0.2	0.2	-	-
Scheelite	0.1	19.5	+	2.1	-	-
Uraninite	0.1	0.1	+	+	-	-
Tantalo-niobate	+	0.1	0.4	3.0	-	-
Xenotime	0.7	0.1	0.1	+	-	-
Galenite	+	0.1	-	0.2	-	+
						0.6

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LYAKHOVICH, V.V., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk

Fulgurites. Priroda 50 no.11:89-90 N '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh
elementov AN SSSR (Moskva).
(Fulgurite)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Rare earth elements in accessory minerals of granitoids [with
summary in English]. Geokhimiia no.1:37-52 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Crystal Chemistry
of Rare Elements, Moscow.
(Rare earth metals)(Trace elements)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.; SHEVALEYEVSKIY, I.D.

Zirconium hafnium ratio in the accessory zircon of granitoids.
Geokhimiia no.5:440-452 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Crystal Chemistry of
Rare elements, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Zirconium) (Hafnium)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.; RODIONOV, D.A.

Methodology of studying accessory minerals in igneous rocks.
Trudy Inst. min., geokhim. i kristallokhim. red. elem. no.6:
17-55 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Rocks, Igneous) (Mineralogy)

LYAKHOVICH, V. V.

On the distribution of rare elements in the vertical section of
a granite massif. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no. 4: 927-930 D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut mineralogii geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh
elementov AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D. S. Korzhinskim.

(Trace elements) (Granite)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Petrographic and mineralogic characteristics of amblygonite-
and spodumene-bearing granites. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 28
no.3:63-82 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh
elementov, Moskva.

(Granite--Analysis)

KOPTEV-DVORNIKOV, V.S.; LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Results of the First Meeting on the Methods for Studying Accessory
Minerals in Igneous Rocks. Sov.geol. 6 no.8:134-137 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Trace elements) (Rocks, Igneous)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Distribution of Li, Rb, and Sr in vein rocks associated with
granitoids. Geokhimiya no.7:652-657 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Crystal Chemistry
of Rare Elements, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Granite—Analysis) (Ore deposits)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Some characteristics of the cesium content in granitoids.
Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.6:1424-1427 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh
elementov. Predstavleno akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Losses occurring during the separation of accessory minerals
from igneous rocks. Trudy IMGRE no.18:147-150 '63.
(MIRA 16:12)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.; CHERVINSKAYA, A.D.

Accessory minerals in granitoids of the Tyrny-Auz deposit and
their petrographic significance. Trudy IMGRE no.7:156-181 '61.
(MIRA 16:11)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.; NONESHNIKOVA, V.I.

Accessory minerals in granite intrusions of western Tuva and
vein rocks associated with them. Trudy IMGRE no.7:182-211 '61.
(MIRA 16:11)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Accessory minerals and the absolute age of igneous rocks.
Trudy IMGRE no.7:212-225 '61. (MIRA 16:11)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

[Accessory minerals of granitoids; brief annotated bibliography] Aptsessornye mineraly granitoidov; kratkaia annotirovannaia bibliografiia. Moskva, In-t mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh elementov, 1964. 227 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.; NONESHNIKOVA, V.I.; CHERVINSKAYA, A.D.; ROZANOV, K.I.

Characteristics of the distribution of accessory minerals
in altered granitoids. Krat. soob. IMGRE no.1:30-32 '60.

Accessory minerals in granitoids of the Ural Mountains.
Ibid.:33-34 '60. (MIRA 17:3)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.; CHERVINSKAYA, A.P.; ROZANOV, K.I.

Accessory minerals in granitoids of the Tyrny-Auz deposit.
Krat. soob. IMGRE no.1:35-37 '60. (MIRA 17:3)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Accessory minerals and the efficient nomenclature of granitoids.
Sov. geol. 6 no.9:30-50 S '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut mineralogii geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh
elementov.

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Some characteristics of accessory zircon in granitoids.

Trudy IMGRE no.15:136-151 '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Accessory minerals of effusive and subeffusive rocks.

Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 28 no.12:80-90 D'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii
redkikh elementov, Moskva.

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Chromic chlorite-kotschubeite from Eastern Siberia. Geol. i geofiz.
no.11:144-146 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh
elementov, Moskva.

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

One feature of ore-bearing granitoids. Geol. rud. mestorozh.
6 no.2:70-84. Moskva '64. (MCPA 17:6)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimi i kristallokhimi redkikh
elementov AN SSSR, Moskva.

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.; CHERVINSKAYA, A.D.

Accessory minerals in the ancient granitoids of platforms. Min.sbor.
18 no.2:145-156 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh
elementov AN SSSR, Moskva, i Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskii
komitet SSSR, Moskva.

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Characteristics of the content of rare elements in schlieren
disaggregations of granites. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.2:351-354
N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimi i kristalloghimi redkikh
elementov. Predstavleno akademikom D.S. Korzhinskim.

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Characteristics of the tin and boron content in granitoids.
Geokhimiia no.1:25-31 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh
elementov, Moskva.

LYAKHOVICH, V.V.

Dependence of the content of accessory minerals in granitoids
on the composition of biotite. Geol. i geofiz. no.8:105-117 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh
elementov, Moskva.

SOBOLEV, Sergey Fedorovich; LEBEDEV, A.P., doktor geol.-miner.
nauk, otv. red.; LYAKHOVICH, V.V., red. BARSUK, A.M.,
red.

[Gabbro-tonalite complex of the Polar Urals; materials
on the study of accessory minerals and rare elements]
Gabbro-tonalitovyi kompleks Poliarnogo Urala; po mate-
rialam izucheniia aktsessornykh mineralov i redkikh
elementov. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 161 p. (MIRA 18:9)

SELYK, A.A.; LYAKHNOVICH, Ya.P.; KALER, V.L.; LIPSKAYA, G.A.

Relation of chlorophyll replacement to photosynthesis. Biol.
Inst.biol.AN BSSR no.3:106-110 '58. (MIRA 13:7)
(CHLOROPHYLL) (PHOTOSYNTHESIS)

SHLYK, A.A.; LYAKHNOVICH, Ya.P.; KALER, V.L.; LIPSKAYA, G.A.

Discrimination of chlorophyll molecules during disintegration
in an aging plant. Biol.Inst.biol.AN BSSR no.3:111-114 '58.
(MIRA 13:7)

(CHLOROPHYLL)

SELYK, A.A.; ROTFARB, R.M.; LYAKHNOVICH, Ya.P.

Criteria for the radiochemical purity of chlorophyll. Biol. Inst.
biol. AN BSSR no. 3:115-120 '58. (MIRA 13:7)
(CHLOROPHYLL)

KHRENOV, Leonid Sergeyevich, prof.; Prinimal uchastiye ZAPRUDNOV,
B.D., inzh.; KAMENEV, N.P., dots., ofitsial'nyy retsenzent;
SHAROV, I.F., ofitsial'nyy retsenzent; BRUYEVICH, N.I.,
nauchnyy red.; LYAKHOVICH, Ye.A., red.; SHIEKOVA, R.Ye.,
tekhn. red.

[Geodesy] Geodeziia. Izd.2. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962.
476 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy lesotekhnicheskii institut (for
Kamenev). 2. Khrenovskiy lesnoy tekhnikum (for Sharov).
(Geodesy)

GRUBE, Aleksandr Eduardovich, prof.; VARAKSIN, F.D., red.;
LYAKHOVICH, Ye.A., red. izd-va; VDOVINA, V.M., tekhn.
red.

[Woodcutting tools with hard alloy plates; design and
operation] Derevorezhushchie instrumenty s plastinkami iz
tverdykh splavov; konstruktsii i ekspluatatsiia. Moskva,
Goslesbunizdat, 1963. 147 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Woodworking machinery) (Alloys)

MOISEYEV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; SERGEYEV, P.A., red.; LYAKHOVICH,
Ye.A., red. izd-va; KAZANSKAYA, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Calculation and organization of forest exploitation] Ras-
chet i organizatsii pol'zovaniia lesom. Moskva, Gosles-
bumizdat, 1963. 152 p. (MIRA 17:3)

KHAZANDZHI, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; KHRYAPOVA, O.K., nauchn. red.;
LYAKHOVICH, Ye.A., red.

[Manufacture of phonograph records] Proizvodstvo gram-
mofonnykh plastinok. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965.
175 p. (MIRA 18:2)

LYAKHOVICH, Ya. F

Dissertation: "Investigation of Electrode Processes in Oxalic Acid Electrolytes Used for Electrolytic Tin-Plating." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Institute of Nonferrous Metals and Gold, Moscow, 1953. (Referativnyi Zhurnal-Khimiya, No 9, Moscow, May 54)

JD: JOM 312, 23 Dec 1954

LYAKHOVICH, Ye.F.; YASHINA, N.I.

~~SECRET~~
Combined chromium-plating of calculating machine parts. Priboro-
stroenie no.7:27-28 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Calculating machines) (Chromium plating)

LYAKHOVICH, Ye.F.

Microbiological testing of materials and parts used in tropical
conditions. Priborostroenie no.3:22-23 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Tropics) (Microbiology) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

LYAKHOVICH, Ye.F.

AUTHOR: Lyakhovich, Ye.F.

119-2-6/13

TITLE: The Production of Solid Nickel Layers From Oxalic Acid
Electrolytes (Polucheniye tverdykh nikelovykh pokrytiy iz
shchhavelevokislykh elektrolitov).

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 19-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the production of movable parts of computers these parts are frequently provided with a galvanically produced metal coating. They are protected from corrosion and, besides, their durability is increased. Chroming is difficult, especially in the case of complicated details. As a very good coating, both as regards hardness and resistance against corrosion, nickel layers can be used. As a result of long investigations, and with conservation of the composition of the electrolyte and the given regime, a formation of layers, which is always reproducible, is warranted:

Hydrochloride of nickel in g/l	140
Ammonium oxalate in g/l	300
pH-value	7.5 to 8
Current density in A/dm ²	10
Temperature in °C	75 to 80

Card 1/2

The Production of Solid Nickel Layers
From Oxalic Acid Electrolytes

119-2-6/13

At these conditions the settling velocity of nickel is $50-60 \mu/h$.
The hardness of the nickel layer is between 550 and 650 kg/mm^2 . If
it is intended to increase the hardness of the layer by further
200-250 kg/mm^2 , the layers must be subjected to heating of 300° in
a muffle furnace for ~ 60 min. There are 3 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Electroplating
 2. Nickel plating
 3. Mathematical computers-
- Manufacture

AUTHOR: Lyukovich, Ye. F., Candidate of
Technical Sciences

SSR/1-9-58-9-7/15

TITLE: Electroplating of Contacts (Gal'vanicheskaya pokrytiya kontaktov)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Nr 9, pp. 18-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As contact coatings the noble metals silver, gold, platinum, palladium, and rhodium are used in electrodeposited form. Of all the electrodeposits mentioned, rhodium deposits seem to be most stable against chemical and mechanical modifications. The following thickness values are recommended for rhodium deposits:

For protection of surface against oxidation,
at low switching rates

0,1 μ

For high-frequency circuits at low loads

1,0 μ

For low-frequency circuits at low loads,
with slight mechanical wear

2,5 μ

For protection against corrosion under
any atmospheric conditions

5,0 μ

For high loads, with strong mechanical wear 10 - 15 μ and more

Card 1/2

Electroplating of Contacts

DDV/119-58-9-7/18

Furthermore, electrolyte composition and bath operating data are given for silver, gold, platinum, palladium, and rhodium plating of contacts. Process data given for silver, palladium, and rhodium were tested with various contact shapes.

There are 2 tables.

Card 2/2

LYAKHOVICH, Ye.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Electrolytic tinning of sheet steel in glycerin electrolytes.
Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM no.34:11-16 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

LYAKHOVICH-LEVINA, O. M.

DANILETSKIY, M.D. (g. L'vov); LYAKHOVICH-LEVINA, O.M. (g. L'vov)

The printing industry in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Poligr.proizv. no.3:
5-6 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)

(Ukraine--Printing industry) (Printing industry--Ukraine)

L 42170-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AR6013878

SOURCE CODE: UR/0274/65/000/011/B044/B044

AUTHORS: Iyakhovkin, A. A.; Mikhaylov, A. V.; Zubarev, Yu. I.

36
B

TITLE: Phase stability of harmonic oscillators ✓

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 11B331

REF SOURCE: Tr. uchbn. in-tov svyazi. M-vo svyazi SSSR, vyp. 23, 1964, 18-29

TOPIC TAGS: harmonic oscillator, transistorized oscillator, phase analysis

ABSTRACT: Certain considerations were cited in reference to the factors determining the phase stability of harmonic oscillators. A brief evaluation of different methods for the generation of harmonics from the point of view of phase stability was given. Two circuits using semiconductor devices were proposed for oscillators of broad uniform and alternate harmonic spectrums with increased phase stability. The necessary calculation formulas were derived. V. P. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

UDC: 621.373.072.6

Card 1/1

L 26746-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AF6011475

SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/002/0322/0323

AUTHOR: Nosov, V. N.; Iyakhovitskaya, V. A. 84

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR (Institut kristallografii AN SSSR) B

TITLE: Observation of the electro-optical effects in SbSI when measuring photoconductivity spectra 27 27

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 322-323

TOPIC TAGS: electrooptic effect, antimony compound, photoconductivity, forbidden band, pressure effect, absorption edge, Curie point, single crystal

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by one of the authors (Iyakhovitskaya, with K. Gulyamov et al., DAN SSSR v. 161, no. 5, 1060, 1965) dealing with the shift of the width of the forbidden band with pressure. In the present investigation the authors checked on the shift of the absorption edge with increasing field by investigating the photoconductivity of SbSI. The measurements were made with single crystals grown from the melt, with the field applied along the c axis. The maximum of the spectral distribution of the photocurrent coincided with the edge of the absorption band and was close to 650 nm at room temperature. The temperature was close to the Curie temperature $23.5 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$. The result shows that the maximum of the photocurrent shifts by 7 ± 1 nm, corresponding to an energy shift per unit field of 1.1×10^{-5} eV/v. This is in satisfactory agreement with the results of J. Harbeke (J. Phys. Chem. Solids v. 24, 957, 1963). The authors thank V. M. Fridkin for a discussion of the results and help with the work. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. 2

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 24 May 65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005
Cord 1/1 EV UDC: 548.0

BELYAYEV, L.M.; LYAKHOVITSKAYA, V.A.; NETESOV, G.B.; MOKHOSYEV, M.V.;
ALEYKINA, S.M.

Synthesis and crystallization of antimony sulfide Izv
AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.12:2178-2181 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut kristallografi AN SSSR. Submitted May 29, 1965.

L 38892-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6018559

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/006/1907/1909

AUTHOR: Fridkin, V. M.; Gulyamov, K.; Iyakhovitskaya, V. A.; Nosov, V. N.; Tikhomirova, N. A. 92
88

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut kristallografii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Anomaly of optical properties of ferroelectric SbSI in the phase-transition region 11 11 11

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1907-1909

TOPIC TAGS: antimony compound, phase transition, Curie point, ferroelectric property, forbidden band, pressure effect, paraelectricity, electron interaction, phonon interaction, temperature dependence, absorption edge, *optic property*

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (DAN SSSR v. 161, 1060, 1965), where an anomalously large shift of the intrinsic-absorption edge was observed in SbSI single crystals with increasing pressure. The present study is devoted to a more detailed investigation of this shift, and discloses that the anomaly appears only in the vicinity of the phase transition. The authors measured the dependence of the width of the forbidden band E_g on the hydrostatic pressure p and the temperature T in the phase-transition region. The crystals were grown from the gas phase, the width of the forbidden band was determined by measuring the shift of the maximum of the photocurrent, and the high pressure was produced with apparatus described elsewhere (FTT v. 7, 4, 1965). The pressure was measured with a resistance manometer and the temperature was

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L 38892-66

ACC NR: AP6018559

measured in a vacuum thermostat. The results show that in the vicinity of the Curie point the values of dE_g/dT and $(\partial E_g/\partial p)_T$ became anomalously large. Away from the phase-transition point, the variation of E_g is the same as determined by the direct electron-phonon interaction $dE_g/dT \approx (\partial E_g/\partial T)_V$, whereas in the phase transition region dE_g/dT is determined by the temperature expansion of the crystal and $dE_g/dT \gg (\partial E_g/\partial T)_V$. On going from the ferroelectric into the paraelectric region, the electron-phonon interaction terms decreases in absolute value by a factor of almost 2. The authors thank V. L. Bonch-Bruyevich, R. A. Suris, and A. P. Levanyuk for a discussion of certain results obtained in the present work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 MLP

ZDANSKIY, A.B.; SOLOV'YEVA, Ye.F.; EZROKHI, L.L.; LYAKHOVSKAYA, Ye.I.
Prinimali uchastiye: SHITIKOVA, V.S.; BEL'DY, M.P.; ROMANOVA,
V.A.; PEL'SH, A.D., red.; KOTS, V.A., red.; LEVIN, S.S., tekhn.
red.; ERLIKH, Ye.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of experimental data on the solubility of salt
systems] Spravochnik eksperimental'nykh dannyykh po rastvori-
mosti solevykh sistem. Leningrad, Goskhimizdat. Vol.4. [Two-
component systems; elements of the IInd group and their
compounds] Dvukhkompontnyye sistemy; elementy II gruppy i
ikh soedineniia. Sost. A.B.Zdanskii i dr. Pod red. A.D.Pel'sha,
1963. 2231-2878 p. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
galurgii. 2. Fiziko-khimicheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta galurgii (for Shitikova,
Bel'dy, Romanova).

LYAKHOVSKIY, V.M.; RYNDZYUNSKIY, P.G., doktor ist. nauk, nauchn.
rel.

[Construction of the Ryazan-Kozlov Railroad and its role in the development of the market, the 1860's and the 1870's; author's abstract of a dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences] Sooruzhenie Riazansk-Kozlovskoi zheleznoi dorogi, rol' dorogi v razvitií rynka, 1860-e i 1870-e gody; avtoreferat dissertatsii na soiskanie uchenoi stepeni kandidata istoricheskikh nauk. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1964. 26 p. (MIRA 18:5)

BASIN, A.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LYAKHOVITSKIY, A.G., inzh.

Investigating the performance of partially submerged screw
propellers. Trudy LITV no.45:3-13 '63. (MLR 17:6)

L 58927-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b)/EWA(c) P1-L IJP(c) JD/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5011525

UR/0020/65/161/005/1060/1062

AUTHORS: Gulyamov, K.; Iyakhovitskaya, V. A.; Tikhomirova, N.A.; Fridkin, V. M. 1241

TITLE: Anomalous large effect of pressure on the optical and ferroelectric properties of SbSI single crystals B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 5, 1965, 1060-1062

TOPIC TAGS: antimony compound, single crystal, ferroelectric property, pressure dependence, Curie point, electric field dependence

ABSTRACT: Earlier investigations of the optical and ferroelectric properties of SbSI single crystals and have lead to the conclusion that the coefficient dE_g/dp (E_g -- width of forbidden band, p -- pressure) has an anomalously large value. To check on this assumption, the authors have undertaken to determine dE_g/dp directly by measuring the shift of the edge of intrinsic absorption under the influence of hydrostatic pressure. The results, which are illustrated in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, show that single crystals SbSI have

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011525

an anomalously large shift of the edge of intrinsic absorption and of the Curie point with increasing pressure. The experimental results are qualitatively in agreement with the theory, and the previously observed shift of the absorption edge under the influence of an electric field can actually be related to the anomalously strong dependence of the width of the forbidden band on the pressure. This report was presented by A. V. Shubnikov. Original article has: 2 figures

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografi AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27JAN65

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 008

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L 58927-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011525

ENCLOSURE: 01

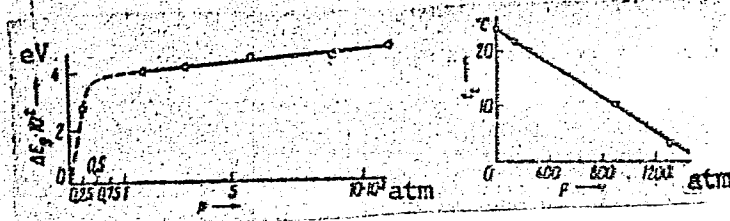


Fig. 1. Pressure variation of the width of the forbidden band (left) and of the Curie temperature (right) in single-crystal SbSI.

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L 00815-66 INT(1)/WT(6)/T/EXP(1)/TI EXP(2) ID

ACC NR: AP6032016

SOURCE CODE: UR/0336/66/004/006/0201/0205

AUTHOR: Fridkin, F. M.; Gerzanich, Ye. I.; Groshik, I. I.; Lyakhovitskaya, V. A.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut kristallografi Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Absorption edge in the semiconducting ferroelectrics SbSBr, BiSBr, and SbSI

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 6, 1966, 201-205

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric material, semiconducting material, second order phase transition, phase transition, absorption edge, light absorption

ABSTRACT: To ascertain the behavior of the intrinsic absorption edge in a series of ferroelectrics of groups V, VI, and VII, which undergo low-temperature phase transitions, the authors investigated optical absorption in SbSBr, BiSBr, and SbSI in polarized light in the interval from +40 to -190C. The SbSBr, BiSBr, and SbSI single crystals were grown from the gas phase. The SbSBr and BiSBr crystals were in the form of thin needles (transverse dimension not larger than 0.1 mm, length 10 - 15 mm). The SbSI single crystals were larger (10 x 1 x 1 mm). All the investigated single crystals were rhombo-dipyramidal. The direction of the spontaneous polarization coincided with the twofold axis parallel to the needle axis. The measurements were made in a vacuum cryostat cooled with liquid nitrogen, with a temperature maintained accurate to 0.2C. The transmission spectra were investigated with a monochromator and

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ACC NR: AP6032016

a photomultiplier. The relation $\alpha^{1/2} \sim h\nu$ (α - absorption coefficient, $h\nu$ - photon energy) was satisfied for all three crystals in the entire investigated temperature interval, thus pointing to the indirect character of the transitions. In addition, the $\alpha^{1/2}$ vs. $h\nu$ curve of SbSBr had two straight-line sections, connected apparently with the absorption and emission of a phonon. The phonon energy determined from the difference between the energies corresponding to the two sections turned out to be 0.03 eV and independent of the temperature. No change in the shape of the absorption edge during the phase transition was observed in any of the crystals. A jump in the width of the forbidden band takes place in the region of the phase transition of all the ferroelectrics. A striking fact is the jump in the temperature coefficient of the forbidden-band width observed in the case of SbSBr in the paraelectric region at a temperature -103°C, apparently due to a second-order phase transition. The behavior of BiSBr and SbSI is qualitatively the same. The results not only confirm the existence of ferroelectric phase transitions in SbSBr, BiSBr, and SbSI at -180, -170, and +22°C respectively, but indicate unambiguously their character (first-order transitions). In addition to these transitions, singularities in the temperature dependence of the width of the forbidden band are observed in the paraelectric region for SbSBr and BiSBr and in the ferroelectric region for SbSI. These are apparently evidence of the existence of second-order phase transitions in these crystals. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Jun66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 004

1.6
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7001342

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/011/0461/0464

AUTHOR: Fridkin, V. M.; Gorelov, I. M.; Grekov, A. A.; Iyakhovitskaya, V. A.; Rodin, A. I.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut kristallografi Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Phase boundary in ferroelectric SbSI as the analog of an electric domain in a semiconductor

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 11, 1966, 461-464

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor single crystal, antimony compound, ferroelectricity, domain boundary, phase boundary

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Dokl. AN SSSR v. 169, no. 4, 810, 1966) where a new optic method of observing the phase transition in single-crystal SbSI was reported. The method was used in the present work to trace the motion of the phase boundaries in SbSI crystals grown from the gas phase in the form of needles (1 x 0.1 x 7 mm). The needle axis was the c axis of the crystal. The observation was made in transmitted light through parallel pincacoid (100) faces in a direction perpendicular to the c axis. The tests showed that a constant electric field applied to the crystal causes the interphase boundary to move toward the cathode at a rate 10^{-3} cm/sec. Under certain experimental conditions (in the presence of a temperature gra-

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ACC NR: AP7001342

dient in the absence of an external field), undamped oscillations of the interphase boundary were observed, accompanied by electric oscillations in the external circuit of the crystal. It is shown that the observed displacements are connected with motion of ferroelectric regions in the crystal, analogous to the motion of electric domains in a semiconductor. While this analogy does not fully determine the concrete mechanism or the direction of motion of the interphase boundary, it does provide an explanation for both the motion itself and its oscillations. It is also shown that the period of the oscillations agrees with the value that would follow from the Maxwell time constant for SbSI. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Sep66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 15734-63 EPA(b)/EWT(1)/BDS AEDC/AFTTC/ASD/AFMDC/APGC Pd-4
 ACCESSION NR: AR3002674 8/0124/63/000/005/B061/B061

SOURCE: Rzh. Mekhanika, Abs. 5B341

62

61

AUTHOR: Lyakhovitskiy, A.G.

TITLE: Effect of the free surface on the lifting force profile of a wing of finite thickness

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. in-ta vodn. transp., vyp. 33, 1962, 58-68

TOPIC TAGS: streamline flow, plane plate, infinite plate, buoyant force transformation, parametric plane, lifting force, lift, buoyancy, wing

TRANSLATION: In the work of N.E. Kochina (On the Wave Resistance and the Buoyancy of a Body Submerged in Liquid, Tr. Conference on the theory of wave resistance. Ts. AGI, 1937, 65-134) as an example, the streamline flow around an infinite plane plate is considered. Here, the representation of the plane of flow z on the external circle of the parametric plane, u is realized by the trans-

formation $z = u - ih + r^2 e^{2i\alpha} / u$. In this case, the integration is carried out to

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the end and for the force, a formula in closed form is obtained. In the article referred to, the author, with the help of the transformation

$$z = u + c_1 e^{i\alpha} - ih + \frac{r^2 e^{2i\alpha}}{u + c_1 e^{i\alpha}}$$

also finds, in finite form, the formulas for the force acting on the symmetric profile of N.E. Zhukovskiy, and in the same way determines the effect of the relative thickness of the profile on its buoyant force during the motion near the free surface of the heavy liquid. The results of the calculation are compared with the experimental data of M.G. Kulayev.

Footnote: In the article it is shown that the three first points of the result were first obtained by M.G. Kulayev. G.M. Kryukov

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LYAKHOVITSKIY, F.M.

Use of stratic speeds for plotting geological cross sections.
Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geofiz. no.8:1055-1059 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1.Gidroproyekt.

(Seismic waves) (Geology, Stratigraphic)

S/169/62/000/007/036/149
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Lyakhovitskiy, F. M.

TITLE: Application of the correlation refraction method in engineering geology surveys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 23, abstract 7A153 (V sb. Sostoyaniye i perspektivy razvitiya geofiz. metodov poiskov i razvedki polezn. iskopayemykh, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 202-206)

TEXT: The author considers various aspects of the application of seismic surveying by the correlation refraction method for solving engineering geology problems. The procedure and the equipment for investigating the geologic structure of the upper 100 - 200 meters of profiles are briefly described. A series of examples illustrates the possibility of applying the correlation refraction method in hydro-construction projects in different areas of the Soviet Union. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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LYAKHOVITSKIY, F.M.

Value of Poisson coefficient for rocks. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz.
no.9:1363-1366 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy proyektno-izyskatel'skiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
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(Rocks) (Elasticity)

S/169/62/000/006/004/093
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Lyakhovitskiy, F. M. and Sorokhtin, O. G.

TITLE: Determining the elastic constants of ground by the seismic method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 6, 1962, 7, abstract 6A 31 (Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. proyektno-izyskat. i n.-i. in-t "Gidroyekt", no. 13, 1961, 64-70)

TEXT: Observations were made in Bashkiriya on the flood plain of the R. Belaya, near the village of Kazantsevo. The oscillations were stimulated by means of a horizontal blow with a 10-kg hammer on a log, buried in the ground, in a direction perpendicular to the profile. Explosions were also made by the usual method. The seismic vibrations were recorded by means of the standard station СС-26-51-Д (SS-26-51-D) and electrodynamic seismographs СПЭД-52 (SPED-52). Two seismographs were established at each point of the profile. One was fixed vertically, to record the longitudinal

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